

Where floats that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Union State Convention.

A Republican Union State Convention will be held at the Capitol in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of August next, to nominate candidates for state officers to be chosen at the general election in November, and to take such other action as the public welfare shall seem to demand.

The chief public questions now before the country are those relating to the present war, and the proper method of dealing with the rebellion. There is no reason why those who are not personally interested in the election of delegates to the state convention should not be present to discuss the following propositions:

- That the Union be preserved in its integrity;
- That the constitution and laws of the United States be enforced throughout the whole national domain;
- That the rebellion be suppressed, not by compromise with or concessions to traitors, but by the sword, whose agency they have themselves invoked;
- That the national administration should be honestly and vigorously supported, in its efforts to put down the rebellion.

Each delegate and assembly district will be entitled to two delegates in state convention.

The central committee recommend to the district committees that the convention for the election of delegates be held as early as Saturday, the 5th day of August.

Madison, July 28th, 1863.

JOHN P. LEWIS,  
JOHN R. RUGLER,  
J. C. COOPER,  
JOHN W. HAZELTON,  
JOHN L. WOOD,  
J. W. STEWART,  
W. E. SMITH,  
State Central Committee.

A Copperhead Judge.

John H. McCann, the beauty of a New York judge who is discharging the New York rioters on writs of habeas corpus and straw ball, delivered an address on the 4th of July last to the Young Men's Irish Association of Brooklyn. After speaking approvingly of "our southern brethren" who are in arms against the government, he went on to say:

"I mean what I say, and I am ready to abide the responsibility. (Immense applause.) I say this is an unbloody, partisan war. (That's the talk.) This is the gloomiest Fourth of July that this country has ever witnessed."

Two years since (March the 16th, 1861,) I found published, the southern constitution. Have you read it? If you have not, read it. It is the same as our own constitution, with some very important and some very proper amendments. (The Judge then read the amendments.)

The "Hon." Judge seems to run his court on the same principle upon which he made his speech:—i. e. for the benefit of the southern confederacy, and to have a far greater affection for the "southern constitution" than the one under which he holds his office and has sworn to support.

Prior to this performance, he had declared the conscription law unconstitutional, and prior to his election as judge he had been sent home by General McClellan from the command of a regiment in the army of the Potomac, with an intimation that if he ever returned he would be hung.

Is it all strange that New York city is a by-word and reproach to every decent citizen when such men as this traitor judge is permitted to live in it and exercise judicial functions? Five or six feet of twisted hoop would appropriately adorn his rhabotte neck.

Responsibility of the New York Mob.—The Chicago Post, one of the better class of democratic papers, says:

"Who is responsible for this mob? Every intelligent mind will acquit the poor, foolish and misguided men who were the active operators in this disgraceful and shocking tragedy, of being the originators of any individual or organized resistance to the laws of the country. If, at all, there would have been no resistance, no mob, no bloodshed, no disgraceful proceedings, beyond such regrets and anxieties as a conscription must inevitably produce. The whole blame, responsibility and criminality of the whole affair should rest upon those demagogues, led by Fernando Wood, who for months have been educating the thoughtless men and women of New York that this war was an illegal and unauthorized proceeding; that, being such, no man was under obligations to serve in the army, any effort to compel him was an illegal attempt to deprive him of his rights, which, by all laws human and divine, should be protected by force adequate to repel the threatened injury. In the free and unbridled exercise of free speech, these demagogues have wantonly, cruelly, brutally and cowardly, taught these poor misguided men that it was a duty they owed to themselves and families to resist and defeat the conscription law. Was Fernando Wood, or Ben. Wood, or Blackman, or McCann, in these riots, battling alongside of the men whom they had induced to this folly? Not one of them. They were not there. They urged these men on to crime, but took pains to keep out of it themselves."

It is very true that the brutal, deluded actors in the New York mob were not its originators, but the crime of participation was theirs, and the punishment fell upon them. An almost universal feature in riotous proceedings is that the authors and instigators escape, while the consequences fall upon their deluded victims. The "friends" of a conspirator who lose their lives or suffer a long term of imprisonment as the penalty for their adherence to the fortunes or abettors of the designs of the cowardly sneak who shunts them on while he himself keeps in a safe retreat, can find little consolation in the fact that they incur all the hazards and none of the benefits of their lawless conduct.

Mrs. Nix answers "A Union Man."

Dear Gazette:—As farmer Nix, who is my old man, is too busy in his harvest field to answer "A Union Man," I have concluded to try it myself. Says I, Nix here is that "Union Man" after you with a sharp stick, aint you going to answer him? Says he no, my wheat must be cut and the nights are too short and I am too tired. Well then, says I, if you want I will. Says he do, its just the right kind of a job for a woman. Well, says I, what shall I say? Says he, say what you think proper. So I went at it, Messrs. Editors, and here is what I have written:

I have heard my old man, that's farmer Nix, say, time and again, that honesty in politics is just as good policy as honesty in anything else, and that to lie and cheat and make false statements, and log roll, and lay pipe, and vote double and all that sort of thing, to get men nominated that the people don't want, is just as bad as using false weights or obtaining goods under false pretences, and that the former would just as certainly ruin the men or the party that practiced it, and bring them to shame and disgrace, as the latter and was just as great a crime in the sight of Divine Justice. My old man reads a great deal, and he says he is sustained in this both by reading and observation, by sacred as well as profane history.

Farmer Nix, that's my old man, usually reads out loud, and of course I listen to him, and I must say that my judgment and observation agrees with his exactly. A good many years ago he borrowed a book called "Goodwin's Political Justice," which I do think was the best book, after the Bible, that I ever heard of. I have often been at my old man's, that's Farmer Nix, to buy a copy of it for our boys and girls to read, but he says it is not to be found in our book stores, which is very surprising, for I do think it should go with the Bible into every family. If I was a book seller I would have that work for sale always, and if I was a school teacher I would have it in the school as a text book on Political Morality, which should be taught in all our schools as a distinct branch, and in all our higher schools and colleges professors of it should be established. But then I am only an ignorant woman.

There is where farmer Nix, that's my old man, got a great many of his ideas of political justice; and being, naturally, a fair-minded man, he hates him "pizen" all sorts of meanness; particularly that low cunning which manifests itself in political trickery and management. Packing a convention, he says, is almost as great a crime against the state as treason; and the infamous aphorism that "all is fair in politics," by which that and kindred practices are always justified, is both false and dangerous.

You see, farmer Nix, that's my old man, I am running on like all possessed, and have said nothing in answer to "A Union Man" yet. Let me see what he says: He says he agrees to every word that Nix—that's my old man—says in favor of Gov. Salomon, and that he believes he has been one of the best governors Wisconsin ever had. Now, what in the name of common sense does he want more? Do we not want as good a governor for the next two years as we have had for the last two? And is there not some danger that if we change we may not get so good a one? But he says that "prominent republicans" pledged themselves last winter to support Judge Lewis for governor this fall; but he don't say who they are.

I asked my old man—that's father Nix—about this, and he says it's all fudge. He understands this dodge of "prominent republicans," and says it should read, "prominent political gamblers"; that their pledges don't bind the people, but on the contrary should fix more fully their determination not to sustain them—for pledges given so long before hand, and under such suspicious circumstances, do not express the wishes of the people, for they have not been consulted, and are not made to observe their interests, but only the interest of those making the pledges.

I asked my old man—that's Nix, you know—about misrepresenting "A Union Man." He says he don't know him, therefore couldn't misrepresent him; but judged of him by the three most noisy Lewis men he knows in the county, one of whom is a little crazy, and the others will bear watching.

Nix, you know who he is well enough, says that he knows the most of the gentlemen constituting the state committee, personally and by report, and he knows that a majority of them are politicians, some of them holding office, and this balance having a strong wish to do so, and taking the lead of their calling the convention in the midst of harvest, in connection with the known desire of all politicians to rule with the strenuous efforts to create the impression that Salomon will be beaten before the people, with the pledges of those prominent, but unknown, politicians, to make Judge Lewis governor; he feels perfectly justified in having used the language complained of, and respectfully declines to make any retraction whatever; and this resolution meets my entire approbation.

I know that three years ago, at the meeting in our town to elect delegates to attend the assembly district convention, to choose delegates to attend the congressional convention, that was called about the same time this state convention is, there was not enough men present to organize the convention, and one of the candidates for congress, who was present, accidentally of course, was compelled to act as secretary. Of course that candidate didn't get the delegates of that town! But what a farce it was, and what an insult to say that the people thereof were represented by those men.

Now, this is just what Nix thinks will be done this year, and I think so too. I can't help but think it a sham for such men as Judge Lewis to countenance this kind of thing. How would he like to be shoved aside in this manner? It is not

in my opinion, a sign of either a great or good man to accept office under such circumstances. At all events I would not allow one of my children to accept a benefit at the expense of one equally deserving. But then I am only a woman.

Yours very respectfully,  
Mrs. SYMBOLICAL NIX.

Correspondence of the N.Y. Evening Post.  
THE POLITICAL MORALITY OF  
CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Their Bravery Under Fire at Fort Wagner—Scenes in the Hospitals.

PORT ROYAL, July 24.

Fresh honors crown the loyal troops. So fully has their character for bravery and reliance been established, that in the recent assault upon Fort Wagner the 5th Massachusetts were allowed to lead our veteran troops, nor did they (to their honor be it said) refuse either lead or their support.

On forming them into line Gen. Strong, who had by his soldierly and kind bearing toward them secured their confidence, raising his stentorian voice, cried out, "If there is a man here who thinks himself unable to sleep to that fort to-night?" The earth rang with the thunder of their "No!" Turning to their color bearer he said: "Is there any man to take his place if this that practiced it, and bring them to shame and disgrace, as the latter and was just as great a crime in the sight of Divine Justice. My old man reads a great deal, and he says he is sustained in this both by reading and observation, by sacred as well as profane history."

From Gen. Strong himself, as he lay in the hospital four days afterward, suffering from his ghastly wound, I learned that these men had "had no sleep for three nights, no food since morning, and had marched several miles." Under cover of darkness they stormed the fort, facing a stream of fire, flanking not till the ranks were broken by shot and shell, and in all these severe tests, which would have tried even veteran troops, "they fully met my expectations," said the general, "for many of them were killed, wounded or captured on the walls of the fort. No man broke till fired upon."

THE SUPPORT OF THE COLORED REGIMENT.

The 6th Connecticut, who had honored themselves at Jacksonville, co-operating with colored troops, supported the 54th in the assault. Several of the officers lying in the hospital confirm the testimony of Gen. Strong. The regiment went in 700 strong, and brought off only 360 sound men. Of 17 officers, only three came out unhurt. The number of killed have not yet been ascertained. No one living in our hospital. Some who had prophesied that the colored man would not stand fire, but had fallen in his favor, still continued to brag of his prowess, and of the slaughter and death of comrades, and would quash all their love of freedom and soldiering, and silence the boasts of their friends.

WOUNDED COLORED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

On the second and fourth days after the fight, I passed through nearly all the wards of the hospital. On the second day a very large proportion of their wounds had not been dressed, and of course they were very painful. Some lay with shattered legs or arms, or both; others with limbs amputated. Rebel bullets, grape, shells and bayonets have made and havoc. Standing amidst a large number, I said: "Well, boys, this was not a part of the programme, was it?" "Oh, yes, indeed, we expected to take all that comes," said one. Others said, "Thank God, we went in to live or die."

It is not of it and home how many would enlist again? With brightened faces and some raising of even wounded arms or hands, all said, "Oh, yes, yes." Some shouted out, "Oh, never give it up till the last rebel is dead," or "the last brother breaks his chains," or "if all our people get their freedom, we will afford to die."

Frank Myers, from Ohio, whose arm was badly shattered by a shell, said, "Oh, I thank God and so much for the privilege; I would fight to the last or die as he pleased." He stood right under the uplifted sword of their brave Colonel Shaw, on the very top of the parapet, as he cried, "Rush on, boys!" and then suddenly fell, quickly followed by Myers himself.

No man can pass among those sufferers, so patient, so cheerful, hear them express their desire for a speedy recovery, first and only that they may (the almost universal expression) "try it over again;" also, their firm conviction that they are soldiers for Jesus, to help on this war of freedom for all the oppressed, and not be inspired with the desperate abhorrence of slavery and unquenchable desire for the freedom of their race. I have seen much to admire in them as servants, laborers in the field, but never so much in all these relations that is so truly manly, heroic and sublime as exhibited in the furnace fires of war.

NEGRO SYMPATHY.

The sympathy and kind affection of the colored people are unmeasured. Yesterday, passing a plantation seven miles distant, coming from General Saxton, said: "Geno, I bought a load of corn from one of your folks for six shillings, some more, as day be able. May be poor wounded soldiers have it?" "Yes, yes; I thank them for it," said the general. Men, women and children, by the hundred, have turned out to welcome us to their suffering benefactors, as the baskets of corn, eggs, melons, pies, cakes, bottles of coffee, soup, and numberless other tokens of sympathy clearly evince.

We find in the correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer the following incidents of the attack upon the rebel fort:

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF A BLACK SOLDIER BY THE REBELS.

One of the colored soldiers who had faithfully stood at his post, and refused to fall back when the rebels drove in our pickets, was afterward brought into our lines. The rebels, not content with having murdered him, had cut his ears off and scalped him. As his comrades looked upon his hideous sight they grieved and wept, and some never to take another prisoner; and I can assure you that the rebels who find the 54th will retaliate in this case with out waiting for special or general orders.

A NEGRO SOLDIER CAPTURED A REBEL.

One laughable incident connected with this engagement is as follows: After the rebels had retreated, a colored sergeant belonging to the 54th Massachusetts, and very stout, was seen coming in with a second prisoner. The rebel was one of those tall specimens of the chivalry who seem to have been originally intended for astronomical observations, while his captor was a stout negro who could with ease have walked between the legs of his prize. It was a ludicrous sight—the little contraband, with expanding eyes, large mouth, ivory gleaming, laughing his own arms and legs of his prisoner, and beside him was a long haired, snarling, snarling, snarling specimen of southern vegetation, humbly following his enterprising colored brother.

If Vallandigham is such a fast friend of the Union, and such a formidable enemy of the secession, why didn't he have him in his clutches—hold him? If his claim is really to save the republic, how is it that those who are sworn to destroy it allow him to go at large? Why did they permit such a prize to escape?

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, Aug. 2.

The 5th Wisconsin and 20th Indiana regiments are at Battery Barracks, in this city. Two Massachusetts regiments have also been stationed in this city.

The Times' city article says the American news was received with surprise, and appointment and satisfaction—surprise at the sudden collapse of the Vicksburg defense, and disappointment of the removal, owing to Lee's retreat, of all prospect of termination of the war, and satisfaction in contemplating England's wisdom in not prematurely yielding to recent pressure for Confederate recognition.

FRANCE.—The Constitutional replies and says the Russian replies are being examined by the three powers, which positively intend to agree on means of settling the question definitely.

Paris journals consider the Russian reply unsatisfactory. The Nation says the intentions of the French cabinet regarding the Polish reply will be made known within three days.

Russia admits the three propositions, but rejects the armistice. The suppression of the insurrection is necessary and an armistice is offered. Meanwhile she is willing to accept the principle of conference itself, but does not admit the right of all the powers who signed the final act of Vienna to participate in the conference, until England, France, Austria, Prussia and Russia are agreed.

Routes closed at St. St. S.

POLAND.—A Cossack detachment, while pursuing Grajewo, was out to piece.

The insurrection in Samogitia is increasing. Eight hundred Russians were defeated near Subartom and 500 at Sabota. The Russians were beaten twice on the 15th and once on the 18th.

AUSTRIA.—Government is extremely dissatisfied with the last Russian reply.

LIVERPOOL.—Cotton market firm, with an advance of 1d on all descriptions, and partial advance of 1d on American.

Headstuffs firm. Flour steady at 21s 2 1/2.

Wheat, heavy, red western and southern 3s 3 1/2; white western and southern, 10s 1 1/2; white, 28s 6d 3 1/2.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 2, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 252.—The following order of the president is published for the information and government of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 31.

It is the duty of every government to give protection to its citizens of whatever class, color or connection, especially those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations and the customs of war as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war, as public enemies. To sell or enslave any soldier captured on account of his color, and for no offense against the laws of war, is a repulse into barbarism, and a crime against the civilization of the age. The government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers; and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offense shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession.

It is therefore ordered that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed, and for every one enslaved by the enemy, or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

(Signed),  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By order of the Secretary of War,  
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. G.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—It is supposed that Gen. Stoneman will be made chief of the new cavalry bureau.

Adj. Gen. Thomas says west in the morning to resume the organization of negro troops in lower Mississippi. J. A. Seward, managing editor of the Chronicle, accompanies him as private secretary.

The president's proclamation proclamation excites general gratification, and no doubt is entertained that it will be faithfully executed, as it has been deliberately issued.

Fortress Monroe, August 2.

The steamer Essex has arrived, with Newbern dates to August 1st.

The Raleigh, North Carolina, Standard denounces Jeff. Davis as a repudiator, in whom no confidence can be placed, and whose efforts to establish a southern confederacy will be a failure.

The Richmond Enquirer calls upon Jeff. Davis to suppress the Raleigh Standard, and wipe out the supreme court of North Carolina.

The Standard says Governor Vance will stand by the supreme court, and the Standard also, if necessary, and if Jeff. Davis attempts to use physical force to suppress the Standard, Davis will be met with physical force, and revolution in the state will be the result.

The Standard says North Carolina has furnished 55,000 soldiers for this causeless war, 40,000 of whom are killed and wounded. It also says that North Carolina should send a delegation to Washington at once, and see what terms can be obtained, and not wait for Jeff. Davis.

The recent cavalry raid from Norfolk to Jackson, North Carolina, found the enemy strongly entrenched at Jackson, which commands the approach to Weldon. Major Anderson, on the 26th ult., captured the enemy's picket, and took possession of an important bridge, thereby defeating the enemy in his intentions.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.

Special to the Chicago Tribune.—It appears that the reports of the existence of a force of hostile Indians in Janesville county is not without foundation. A detachment from New Lisbon this evening states that five Indians this afternoon attacked the house of Mr. Austin, four miles out from the village. Mr. Austin being absent at the time, there was nobody in the house except Mrs. Austin and two small children. She, however, with good fire and the assistance of a faithful watch dog, succeeded in killing one of the Indians and wounding another severely, when the rest of the party, not liking the reception, took to flight. The report states that Mrs. Austin was not injured. The greatest excitement exists, and threats are made of the total extermination of these scoundrels.

CAIRO, Aug. 2.

The steamer Sultana, from Vicksburg, has just arrived. She brought a large number of fugitive soldiers. The steamer was fired into by rebel guerrillas at Council Bluffs, just below Memphis.

Private Thomas O'Donnell, company H, 29th Wisconsin, was hit and mortally wounded. He was left at Memphis. The news from Vicksburg is disappointing.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, August 3.

The Herald's Washington dispatch gives the following details of the fight on Saturday.

Buford's cavalry crossed Rappahannock Ford at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. "Our force was composed of the following cavalry regiments: Fifth New York, 3d Virginia, 2d U. S., 6th Pennsylvania, 5th U. S., 9th New York, 8th Illinois, and 17th Pennsylvania. The cavalry was about half a mile above the railroad station. The object of the expedition was to ascertain the exact position of the enemy on the railroad line towards Culpepper, and the amount of force they had disposed to dispute any crossing which we might attempt. The enemy's cavalry was encountered half a mile from the ford. It was a portion of Stuart's cavalry, and consisted of Jones' and Hampton's brigades, with the following regiments: First and second South Carolina, Cobb's Georgia Legion, and Jefferson Davis' Legion. Our cavalry drove the enemy gradually without any severe fighting until a point was reached about one mile above the ford, where the enemy's cavalry fell back on infantry supports. We were then obliged to retire after a brisk fight with both their infantry and cavalry, the rebels outnumbering us two to one, after they had fallen back to the point where their infantry supports came to their assistance. Our loss in the fight near Culpepper, which was most important, was a few killed and 66 wounded. The latter arrived here and are in Douglas' Hospital.

Our cavalry forces only retired a mile and a half after they were attacked by the combined forces of the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and held the enemy at bay there. We took about 100 prisoners and their wounded are in our hands and have arrived here. The rebel prisoners in our hands say that many of their dead lay upon the field near Culpepper and that Buford equals ours. Our cavalry under Buford made three successful charges on the enemy. A corps of infantry crossed the Rappahannock and came in contact with Buford's cavalry, and the latter repulsed them. According to the statement of the most intelligent prisoners here the rebel force is so much scattered, watching our movements, that no general engagement is imminent at present; per contra, our Union wounded in yesterday's fight think the contrary, though in everything else the wounded of both sides agree precisely.

About ten days ago some of Col. Baker's detective force arrested at Brentsville a party on route for Richmond, upon whom was found some very important documents from this city, addressed to Jeff. Davis, as president of the confederate states, among them were accurate maps of all the fortifications and defenses of this city, and descriptions of the character of the work, number of guns in each and the strength of their garrisons. A statement that this roll would be forwarded by a different channel. It is not known what rolls were seized. The documents are filed in the war department, and the matter is under investigation.

About midnight last night a fire was communicated to the bay in the government wharves and ice house near the monument by an incendiary. About 450 bales of hay and 1000 tons of ice were destroyed. The fire extended to the adjacent streets. All movable property, including horses, were saved. The progress of the fire was arrested by pulling down portions of the buildings.

New York, August 3.

The Port Royal Free South says that Savannah is deserted of troops. Several regiments had been sent to the relief of Vicksburg before our Charleston demonstration, and since the latter went, three regiments of infantry, and Col. Anderson's artillery, numbering 24 brass 12 pounders, have been sent, via Augusta, to Charleston, leaving for the defenses of the city but 300 cavalry, 300 infantry, and a battery of artillery. All the extensive batteries and fortifications before mentioned are for this reason only picketed, and not garrisoned. The people of the city, thus left with but a few cavalry, have become greatly alarmed, and have been making great preparations to defend themselves.

They have been for the last two weeks sending their valuables into the interior of the state. They are daily expecting to see a Yankee cheese box in sight, flanked by a land force. Gen. Mercer, who is in command, has repeatedly telegraphed to Gov. Brown for troops, but has invariably received the answer that there were no troops to send, and the inhabitants must protect themselves.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, Aug. 3.

Flour dull, favors buyers, 4.90s 1/2 extra state; 5.35s 1/2 common to good shipping brand. Wheat dull, 1.00s 1/4 Chicago spring; 1.03s 1/2 Milwaukee club.—Corn 60s 1/2.

Stocks.—Gold 12 1/2.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

Drafting for the District Columbia commenced this morning. The large crowd is remarkably orderly. Intense interest is everywhere manifested.

New York, Aug. 3.

A private letter received in this city, dated July 29th, says: I went, yesterday, to Black Island, and made a reconnaissance from the tall tower. From my elevated position the rebels were seen erecting a line of batteries and building deep pits at the entire distance from Fort Johnson to Sacoonsville, along the river. Black Island is between James and Morris Islands, distant from the former 1,000 yards.

St. Louis, Aug. 3.

Major Gen. Blair and several of his staff arrived last night from Vicksburg. He was warmly welcomed by a large number of his friends and admirers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber on the 21st inst. 1. one bright bay HORSE, about nine years old, with three white spots on his neck and chest. The owner is requested to pay for his return, and take him away. Janesville, July 28th, 1863.

4241  
T. B. WOODS, SCRIBE.

House for Sale.

A RESIDENCE house on the pleasant part of the city. 2200 sq. ft. of ground. A. J. JACKSON, agent.

FOR SALE.

A HOWARD READER & MOVER in good order. It is bought in the evening and used but twice a day. Price will be sold for \$100.00.

THIRTEEN YEARS for 25 Cents each, new, light 1 and accretions at 1/2.

Bees for Sale.

HAVING sold my bees, I offer my entire stock of bees, consisting of 500-600 bees, for sale. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call upon me. E. L. KENTZ.

A History of the Intellectual Development of Europe.

By JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M. D., LL. D.

Just received at Sutherland's Literary Emporium, 107 N. 2nd St., Janesville, Wis.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Janesville Post Office for the week ending August 1st, 1863, uncalled for.

Ladies' List.

A. Anderson Mrs. H. M.  
B. Beck Mrs. Syntha  
C. Brown Mrs. M. J.  
D. Brown Mrs. M. J.  
E. Brown Mrs. M. J.  
F. Brown Mrs. M. J.  
G. Brown Mrs. M. J.  
H. Brown Mrs. M. J.  
I. Brown Mrs. M. J.  
J. Brown Mrs. M. J.  
K. Brown Mrs. M. J.  
L. Brown Mrs. M. J.  
M. Brown Mrs. M. J.  
N. Brown Mrs. M. J.  
O. Brown Mrs. M. J.  
P. Brown Mrs. M. J.  
Q. Brown Mrs. M. J.  
R. Brown Mrs. M. J.  
S. Brown Mrs. M. J.  
T. Brown Mrs. M. J.  
U. Brown Mrs. M. J.  
V. Brown Mrs. M. J.  
W. Brown Mrs. M. J.  
X. Brown Mrs. M. J.  
Y. Brown Mrs. M. J.  
Z. Brown Mrs. M. J.

Gentlemen's List.

A. Anderson Mr. H. M.  
B. Beck Mr. Syntha  
C. Brown Mr. M. J.  
D. Brown Mr. M. J.  
E. Brown Mr. M. J.  
F. Brown Mr. M. J.  
G. Brown Mr. M. J.  
H. Brown Mr. M. J.  
I. Brown Mr. M. J.  
J. Brown Mr. M. J.  
K. Brown Mr. M. J.  
L. Brown Mr. M. J.  
M. Brown Mr. M. J.  
N. Brown Mr. M. J.  
O. Brown Mr. M. J.  
P. Brown Mr. M. J.  
Q. Brown Mr. M. J.  
R. Brown Mr. M. J.  
S. Brown Mr. M. J.  
T. Brown Mr. M. J.  
U. Brown Mr. M. J.  
V. Brown Mr. M. J.  
W. Brown Mr. M. J.  
X. Brown Mr. M. J.  
Y. Brown Mr. M. J.  
Z. Brown Mr. M. J.

CHEAP PASSAGE.

FROM

Europe to New York,

New York to Europe!

By Steamships or Packets.

We have now sailing passages in the following lines of ships at the lowest reduced prices:

Steamers of the "Guano Line"

will sail from NEW YORK to LIVERPOOL every alternate Wednesday, taking steamer passages at \$25, currency.

From NEWPORT to LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, \$25 in Gold, or equivalent in Currency—Children half price.

Steamers of the old

"BLACK STAR LINE,"

composed of the Georgia, Louisiana, Virginia, and Carolina, will sail from New York to Liverpool every alternate Wednesday, taking steamer passages at \$25, currency.

From NEWPORT to LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, \$25 in Gold, or equivalent in Currency—Children half price.

Steamers of the old

"BLACK STAR LINE,"

composed of the Georgia, Louisiana, Virginia, and Carolina, will sail from New York to Liverpool every alternate Wednesday, taking steamer passages at \$25, currency.

From NEWPORT to LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, \$25 in Gold, or equivalent in Currency—Children half price.

Steamers of the old

"BLACK STAR LINE,"

composed of the Georgia, Louisiana, Virginia, and Carolina, will sail from New York to Liverpool every alternate Wednesday, taking steamer passages at \$25, currency.

From NEWPORT to LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, \$25 in Gold, or equivalent in Currency—Children half price.

Steamers of the old

"BLACK STAR LINE,"

composed of the Georgia, Louisiana, Virginia, and Carolina, will sail from New York to Liverpool every alternate Wednesday, taking steamer passages at \$25, currency.

From NEWPORT to LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, \$25 in Gold, or equivalent in Currency—Children half price.

Steamers of the old

"BLACK STAR LINE,"

composed of the Georgia, Louisiana, Virginia, and Carolina, will sail from New York to Liverpool every alternate Wednesday, taking steamer passages at \$25, currency.




## GREAT SHOW

**COMING!**  
**METROPOLITAN**  
 and  
**THE COMBINATION!**  
 consisting of  
**Wiley & Co's Grand Circus,**  
 and will represent  
**Christian Trupee,**  
*Star Riders of both Hemispheres.*

II.

**Orientalist's Extensive**  
**WAREHOUSES,**  
containing a large collection of  
**COATS AND CAPES,**  
HATS, GLOVES, LINENS, ETC.,  
AND ALL THE LATEST FASHIONS,  
IN THE FINEST AND MOST  
SELECTED FABRICS.


III.





WATSON'S & CO'S

ning Elephants,  
 "Sister" and "Brother" began  
 with their "Lumber" and illu-  
 strated the "Natural" and "Most Used"  
 "Natural" and "Most Used". And  
 IV.



Antic Hippopotamus,  
 moth of Holy Writ,  
 (J. H. L. Chapin, 1884)

**Circus Troupe**  
The title of the profession  
well known and popular artists—  
**SAM BURT,**  
and Barnack Elder.

HUBO NATHAN,  
 Former and Classic Equitation,  
 CHAS. RIVIER,  
 1440 Broadway,  
 DENZER R. GIFFERS,  
 and original Acrobates and Percu-  
 ssionists.  
 JAMES WARD,  
 and Hummel & Co. Extra Circus  
 SEHR TREMAINE MONSIEUR  
 GUSTE SIMON, JAMES BEN-  
 NETT CLAREY, CLEVELAND, OHIO,  
 HENRY DEBOW,  
 Musical troupe of Violators, Acrobats,  
 and Percussionists.

**STUD OF HORSES**  
 to meet English American and Arabian, being the finest and most valuable, and the programme of the arena will be a most interesting, thrilling, and exciting affair, to say the least. The magnificent attractions will be

**YESWELL'S,**  
 Say, August 11th, 1863,  
**ONE DAY ONLY!**  
 Special Feature, the One Price of 4d.  
 for all the day.

[illegible]

The only gold mine in the world  
 that will take 1 ton of gold for  
 1000 dollars.

**"NINNY TOKENS"**  
 OF COPPER.

The only gold mine in the world  
 that will take 1 ton of gold for  
 1000 dollars.

**SALE CHEAP.**

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®











**IN** pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of the court, the premises were sold under the authority of the court on the 23d day of May, 1853, in favor of the said plaintiff and against the said defendant named above, and the said premises were sold to the highest bidder, on the steps in front of the House, in Main street, in the city of Janesville in the county of Janesville, in the State of Wisconsin, on

**THE 22d DAY OF AUGUST, 1853,**  
at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, the following indebted mortgaged premises, to wit: that certain piece, parcel or tract of land, containing and being in the city of Janesville, county of Janesville, State of Wisconsin, and known and designated as the undivided one half of lot two (2), of the said city of Janesville, according to the record of the said city of Janesville, in the said county of Janesville, in the State of Wisconsin, to the said

piat of the basin; also the undredged one half  
southeast corner of section thirty-four (34),  
range (3), range (3) north of section (34),  
acres, by the same firm or less.—Dated July 11, 1893.

WILLARD MEYER, Notary  
SOLDAN, EASTON & BARLEY, ATTYS. DE PUE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Emmanuel C. Isinger against Emily Allen, Lousiana  
and Bank of Soloth.

In pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of the  
court and also entered in the above captioned  
case on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1893, in favor  
of the plaintiff, the undersigned, the above  
demanded, shall offer for sale and sell at public  
sale, the highest offer, on the 26th of June, at  
Myo Home, in Main street, in the city of Janes  
in said county, on the 26th day of June, 1893.

THE FIRST PART OF THE FOREGOING PREMISES, to following described mortgaged premises, all that certain tract or parcel of land situated and being in the county of Walworth and state of Wisconsin, to-wit: the south west quarter of the southeast quarter and the south quarter of the southwest quarter of section nine township twenty north, range number fifteen (15) east, and being in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin and described as the south half of said land and known and described as the south half of section nine township twenty north, range number fifteen (15) east, and being in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of range number fifteen (15) east, containing hundred acres, or so much thereof as may be determined by a survey of said premises, to be filed separately with material filed in this interest. - Dated July 20, 1938.

**AN ORDINANCE,**  
To regulate the building of (Railway Bridge) over  
Western avenue and Claron street, fourth-  
ward of Janesville.

*The Mayor and Common Council of the City of*  
*Janesville, Wisconsin.*

**SECTION 1.** That the Chicago and North-  
Western Railway Company be and hereby is author-  
ized and empowered to erect and maintain bridges over  
Western avenue and Claron street, fourth-ward  
of Janesville, Wisconsin, upon which to rest the sup-  
ports and tracks of the railway of said company,  
for the purpose they may use and occupy such per-  
mits and easements and to use and occupy such  
rights and franchises as may be necessary and  
proper to enable them to construct and maintain  
the same, and to make such alterations and  
improvements as they may deem necessary and  
proper.

**SEC 2.** The opening or common highway  
and bridges shall not be less than that  
wide, and shall be built in accordance with the  
ordinances of the city of Janesville.

Sec. 3. Said bridges shall each be built of stone and iron combined, and with a single arch reaching over said space of thirty feet as laid in section two of this ordinance.—Passed J. 1893.

R. B. TREAT, Mayor.

Attest, G. H. WILLISTON, City Clerk.

**AN ORDINANCE,**  
To amend an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of  
Jasper, Missouri, do hereby certify that the following  
is a true and correct copy of the original as  
the same is heretofore recorded.

CITY CLERK,  
JASPER, MISSOURI.

Attest, C. H. WILSON, City Clerk, july

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.  
Hazen M Gray exr Alvin Niles, J. Field, D. J.  
Nelson Jackson, O. A. Allen and Almon L. B.

In pursuance and by virtue of the judgment  
of the Circuit Court of Rock County, Missouri,  
on the 20th day of May, 1933, in favor of the  
named plaintiff and against the defendants  
above named, I, the undersigned, do hereby

THE 20th DAY OF JULY, 1883,  
at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of  
the following described mortgaged premises  
all that tract of land situated in the town of  
in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin  
known as and described by the well-known plat  
the southeast quarter of section no. thirty-  
town No. three (3), range No. thirty (3), of  
town, section, more or less -  
R. T. PEMBLE, Plaintiff,  
BATES & NICHOLS, of Rock County, vs.  
Pembler's Executors. Defendant.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY,  
Pratt Smith, plff, agt Stephen C Spaulding,

[illegible]

On the 10th day of SEPTEMBER, 1891, at 2 o'clock P. M., all that parcel of real estate more fully described as follows: All that part of the

[illegible]

william Grimké, wife, aged 38 years, sons  
Robert, aged 12 years, and David, aged 10  
years, Edward C Spaulding and David Noggin.  
The State of Wisconsin, to each of the above do hereby  
say: You are hereby summoned and required to  
appear in the court of the plaintiff in this action  
to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action  
which was filed in the office of the clerk of the  
circuit court of and of which a copy is herewith sub-  
scribed, and to serve a copy of your answer to the  
plaintiff on the subscriber at his office in Janesville,  
said county, within twenty days of the date of the  
issuance of this writ, and to appear in court on the  
first day of the next term of said court, and to  
answer the said complaint within the time  
therein directed by the court, or to show cause why  
the relief directed by this writ should not be  
granted. (Signed) D. M. K. WHITTON, Pro-  
curator.

ANOTHER ASSIGNMENT  
of  
Wal Paper  
Company

1524  
**New Books**  
 RUSSIAN DIARY, NORTH AND SOUTH  
 AMONG THE TIGRES,  
 THE IRON FURNACE,  
 ORPHICUS, OF KERO PAPERS, Vol. 2,  
 THE NATIONAL ACADEMY,  
 MEMOIR OF NICHOLAS MURRAY, (Kil-  
 NO NAME, by William Collins,  
 THE POETRY JOURNAL, by Edward Taylor,  
 SERIES AND SPEAKERS for sale by  
 Appleton & Co. MOORE & BROS.

A Magnificent Lot of  
**PHOTOGRAPHIC ALB**  
 JUST received, and for sale cheaper, than  
 elsewhere.